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HISTORY MADE VISIBLE

CROSCUP'S HISTORICAL CHART OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS

Their ORIGIN and POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

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A SYNCHRONIC CHART OF EUROPEAN HISTORY

Showing the Rise and General Political Development of the Various Nations.

By

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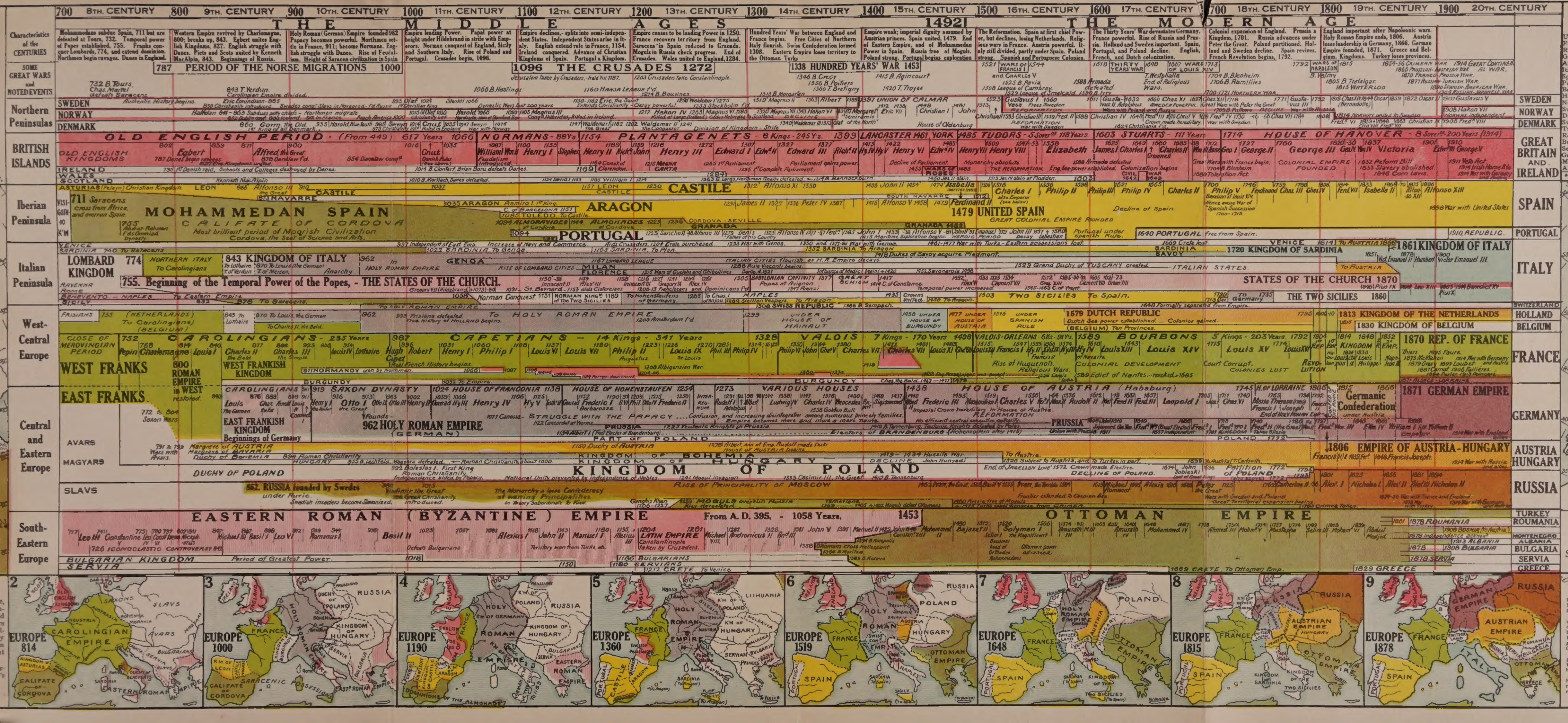
EUROPE IN A.D. 750

Showing the Three Leading Powers.



STATISTICS OF EUROPEAN NATIONS

	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population.	Capital.	National Debt.	Army.†	Navy: Tonnage.	Navy: Men.	Wealth.	Colonies: Area.	Colonies: Population.
United Kingdom	121,633	46,035,570	London	$3,485,818,000	750,000	2,072,711	138,000	$80,000,000,000	11,307,445	378,739,590
France	207,054	39,601,500	Paris	6,283,675,000	4,000,000	643,891	60,621	65,000,000,000	4,538,543	41,000,000
Russia*	1,997,310	140,683,000	Petrograd	4,553,488,000	5,500,000	283,681	52,463	40,000,000,000	6,767,276	30,500,000
German Empire	208,780	64,926,000	Berlin	1,177,418,000‡	5,200,000	943,338	66,783	60,500,000,000	1,027,820	12,100,000
Austria-Hungary	241,491	50,000,000	Vienna	1,051,346,000	2,000,000	194,351	17,581	25,000,000,000	....	....
Italy	110,550	35,300,000	Rome	2,706,609,000	1,200,000	259,136	33,095	20,000,000,000	591,248	1,400,000
Spain	194,700	19,590,000	Madrid	1,815,691,000	350,000	51,000	10,165	5,400,000,000	85,814	236,000
Portugal	35,490	6,000,000	Lisbon	968,324,000	150,000	14,000	6,000	2,500,000,000	802,952	9,200,000
Belgium	11,373	7,500,000	Brussels	759,632,000	222,000	....	......	9,000,000,000	609,654	15,000,000
Holland	12,648	6,100,000	Amsterdam	467,709,000	180,000	36,000	11,164	5,000,000,000	832,473	37,861,513
Norway	124,129	2,400,000	Christiana	97,232,000	115,000	13,000	1,300	....	....	....
Sweden	172,876	5,700,000	Stockholm	128,078,000	450,000	37,500	5,715	....	....	....
Denmark	15,582	2,775,000	Copenhagen	94,330,000	70,000	....	4,000	....	86,634	126,000
Switzerland	15,976	3,800,000	Berne	23,614,000	275,000	....	......	2,400,000,000	....	....
Turkey*	10,882	1,890,000	Const'nople	554,441,000	700,000	77,660	30,000	....	699,342	19,382,900
Roumania	53,489	7,600,000	Bucharest	294,061,000	500,000	....	......	....	....	....
Bulgaria	43,310	4,500,000	Sofia	135,300,000	380,000	....	......	....	....	....
Servia	33,891	4,550,000	Belgrade	128,078,000	240,000	....	......	....	....	....
Greece	41,933	4,400,000	Athens	183,886,000	150,000	45,000	4,000	....	....	....
Montenegro	5,603	500,000	Cettinje	....	....	....	......	....	....	....
Albania	11,317	850,000	Durazzo	....	....	....	......	....	....	....

*European possessions only. † War strength ‡ Not including debts of the individual States.

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EUROPE IN A.D. 1914

Showing Political Boundaries after the Balkan War, 1913.

EXPLANATION OF CHART

This Chart traces the course of European history during the twelve centuries since A. D. 700. The general political development of the different nations is shown with a few outstanding events in the history of each. No attempt has been made to show minor political changes, which by introducing confusing details would have compromised the main purpose of the Chart, which is simply to give a broad view of the origin and growth of each nation.

With few exceptions the development of each country is kept between the same horizontal lines so that beginning at the *right* of the Chart the course of a nation's history can readily be traced back to its beginnings—a method which at first will give facility in the use of the Chart.

The *Colors* are important. England is red; France, green; Spain, yellow; Italy, blue; Germany, purple; Austria-Hungary, orange; Russia, olive. For smaller states, and those that have disappeared, various shades of these colors are used, while some, as in the case of Poland, are left uncolored. The vertical red lines divide the Chart into Century periods. At the head of each of these periods has been placed a Summary of the leading political events of that Century.

The width of the band does not indicate the relative territorial extent of a nation, but is governed by the nation's importance or the complexity of its history.

NOTES ON THE MAPS ALONG BOTTOM OF CHART

MAP 2 (814). Frankish Empire of Charlemagne at greatest extent. Lombards conquered, 774, and Western Roman Empire revived, 800. Eastern Roman Empire reduced by inroads of Slavs and Bulgarians. Independent Califate of Cordova in Spain, 755. Temporal power of Papacy established, 755. (R. on Map.)

MAP 3 (1000). Frankish Empire broken up, 843; its subsequent divisions marked the beginning of modern France, Germany, and Italy. After frequent changes of territory, the eastern portion, which maintained the German speech, became, in 962, the Holy Roman Empire, which lasted with varying fortune until 1806. The Magyars replaced the Avars in Hungary about 900. Poland and Hungary became Kingdoms, about 1000. Northmen took Normandy, 911. (N. on Map.) Old English Kingdoms united under Egbert, 827.

MAP 4 (1190). France, in part, under English rule. Holy Roman Empire gained Burgundy, 1032. Bulgarians driven back by Basil II, 1018. Christian Kingdoms of Spain gained territory from the Saracens. Portugal appeared, 1095; became a Kingdom, 1140.

MAP 5 (1360). Saracens in Spain restricted to Granada. Sicily in 1282, and Sardinia, in 1352 under rule of Aragon. Teutonic Knights in Prussia, 1235. Territory of Eastern Empire again reduced by Slavs, Bulgarians, and Turks. Switzerland appeared, 1306. (S. on Map.) Milan important under Visconti. (M. on Map.) "Golden Bull" of 1356 recognized the numerous independent States of the Holy Roman Empire. Inability of Empire to protect trade led to formation of Hanseatic League, about 1340. Brandenburg an important State of Empire. (B. on Map.)

MAP 6 (1519). France expelled English, 1453, except from Calais. (C. on Map.) Spain formed by union of Castile and Aragon, 1479; conquered Granada, 1492, and Navarre, 1512. Poland enlarged by union with Lithuania. Ottoman Turks subdued Balkan peninsula and took Constantinople, 1453. Germany and Italy remain disintegrated.

MAP 7 (1648). Holy Roman Empire, with reduced area, merely a name. Austria strongest power within Empire, but Brandenburg, uniting with Prussia, about 1611, is henceforth to be main feature in German history. Poland and Ottoman Empire at maximum of territory.

MAP 8 (1815). Europe at close of Napoleonic wars. Union of Sweden with Norway, 1814, and of Belgium with Holland, 1815. Austria gained Venice and Lombardy. Sardinia extended by union with Savoy, 1720—now an important kingdom. Revival of German Confederation under Austria, 1815. Prussia strong, a Kingdom in 1701. Poland dismembered, 1772, 1793, and 1795. Russian territory increased.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING
Croscup's Historical Chart of the European Nations

PURPOSE OF CHART.

This Chart not only makes visible the origin and development of each of the various European nations in its entirety, but is the only possible method by which the history of all these nations can be seen and studied contemporaneously. Their history is so closely interwoven that it is practically impossible to comprehend intelligently the history of one, without knowing, at important epochs, the political condition of the others. This comprehensive view the chart gives.

DESCRIPTION OF CHART.

The vertical red lines divide the Chart into century periods, each headed by a concise statement of its leading *characteristics.* The horizontal band immediately below that devoted to characteristics records in chronological order, great international events, such as wars, treaties and alliances. The remaining horizontal bands trace the historical growth of all the modern European nations.

The *Colors* of the Chart distinguish nationalities, and are important. English dominion is *dark red;* Spanish, *yellow;* French, *green;* German, *dark purple;* Austrian, *dark orange;* Russian, *olive;* Holland, *light orange;* the early Eastern Roman Empire and the Papal States, *light shades of red;* and the Holy Roman Empire, *light purple.*

HOW TO USE THE CHART.

To obtain facility in the use of the Chart, it should at first be read from *right to left.* By this method the history of each of the existing nations can be traced back through its own horizontal band to its beginnings.

An Illustration.—Let us take the three Scandinavian nations named at the top of the column of nations at the right of the Chart. We notice that they are separated from each other (through the bands) by red lines, which make *visible* the fact, that between 1814 and 1908, Norway and Sweden were united under the same sovereign, and further back, that all three nations were united in 1397 by the Union of Calmar—a union which continued for 126 years, until in 1523, Gustavus Vasa secured the independence of Sweden—while Norway and Denmark still remained united until 1814.

Looking at the entire 1200 years of Scandinavian history recorded upon the Chart, we shall discover two widely separated periods during which these nations were important factors in European history. The *first,* almost at the beginning of their authentic history, comprises the 9th and 10th centuries, and indirectly the 11th century; the *second,* the 16th and 17th centuries. Let us notice very briefly these periods in order.

1. The *first period* includes the great migrations of these peoples—the last of the Teutonic movements—known as the *"Norse Migrations"* (787-1000), the earlier date marking their first destructive descent upon the British Islands, and the second that which indicates the furthest extent and the spent force of the original movement, when America was reached. During these two centuries, the 9th and 10th, these Northmen, Vikings, Norsemen, or Danes, as they were called without much discrimination, established themselves in the Islands of Scotland; on the coasts of Ireland (about 850); in England, (founding the Danelaw in 878); in Iceland (860); in Greenland; in Russia, under Ruric (862); and in northern France or Normandy (911). When their migrations began, these Norsemen were pagan; by the time the migrations ended (1000), they were Christian.

A Secondary Movement.—In the 11th century, the Norsemen of France, now *Normans,* civilized and Gallicized, invaded and conquered England (1066), and established a kingdom in Southern Italy and Sicily (1058 and onward). Strangely enough, the Norse settlements in France and Russia were the only ones of permanency in Europe. It was not until 1263 that they were dispossessed in the British Islands, when Hakon IV of Norway was defeated and slain at Largs in Scotland. The record of these Norman conquests, as well as of all the events previously mentioned, will be found upon the Chart in the bands of the nations affected.

It is interesting to remember in this connection that two centuries before our Chart begins, Britain was conquered by pagan English tribes from the Danish peninsula, and its immediate neighborhood—Jutes from north Denmark, Angles (English) from Holstein, and Saxons from the regions of the Elbe. There they became Christian by the middle of the 7th century, through the mission begun by St. Augustine (597), and in the 8th century were in turn attacked by their still pagan kinsmen of Scandinavia, at the beginning of the Norse Migrations, as shown by the Chart.

2. *The Second or Swedish Period,* covering the 16th and 17th centuries, began when Gustavus Vasa (1523-1560) freed Sweden from the oppressive rule of Christian II., and prepared his country for the commanding position she held in northern Europe for the next two centuries. This period, distinguished by the career of Gustavus Adolphus (1611-1632) in the destructive Thirty Years' War in Germany (1618-1648), ended with the great struggle between the half-mad Charles XII (1697-1718) and the rising power of Russia under Peter the Great (1689-1725) in what is known as the Northern War (1700-1721).

Throughout these bands the names of the important sovereigns are mentioned, and with them are given sufficient data to enable one to form an intelligent appreciation of the course of Scandinavian history. In the same manner the history of all the other nations may be traced.

KEY MAPS.

Map 1, at the left, Europe in A. D. 700; and Map 10, at the right, Europe in 1914, show the political divisions at the beginning and at the end of the 1200 years covered by the Chart. Along the bottom of the Chart, eight smaller maps show the main political divisions at important epochs. These maps serve to interpret geographically the changing conditions recorded in the bands of the nations occupying the middle of the Chart. They are further explained in the "Notes" given in the lower right hand corner of the Chart.

Thus, with the general outlines of a nation's history graphically laid before the reader, the details recorded in the standard histories are made comprehensible, and vastly more interesting, while a reference to the Chart will show the condition of all contemporaneous nations at any specified date. Indeed, no history of any European nation should be read without this Chart spread open before the reader.

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